50¢

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

By

Hilaire du Berrier

How U. S. Labor Bosses Use Union Dues to Finance Socialist Revolts Abroad

OTHER BOOKS PUBLISHED BY

THE CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE CASE OF GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER The muzzling of the military who warn of the Communist threat. By Kent and Phoebe Courtney	$2.00
THE CSA VOTING INDEX	$4.00
THE CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL ACTION HANDBOOK	$2.00

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

By

Hilaire du Berrier

A Conservative Society of America Publication
New Orleans, La. — 1962

For permission write:
The Conservative Society of America
P. O. Box 4254
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Library of Congress Catalog card No. 62-14312

First Edition - February 1962

Second Printing, April 12, 1962

Manufactured in the United States of America

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Hilaire du Berrier was born 1906 in Flasher, North Dakota, the town which his pioneer father started.

His education includes Pillsbury Academy, Minnesota; Northwestern School of Journalism, Chicago; and the Institut de Science Politique, Paris.

In July, 1931, Mr. du Berrier journeyed to Paris to visit his uncle, the Honorable Charles H. Burke, a former Republican Congressman from South Dakota, who was then serving jointly as U. S. Commissioner to the French Colonial Exposition. Hilaire du Berrier stayed abroad to study and travel.

With the advent of Italian aggression against Ethiopia, Mr. du Berrier offered his services to H. M. Haile Selassie as a pilot.

The Spanish Civil War found Hilaire du Berrier flying a pursuit plane for six weeks in Loyalist Airforce, gathering material for articles, written under contract with OPERA-MUNDI AGENCY, Paris. These reports, disclosing Russian direction of the Spanish Civil War, were published in Paris in early '37 by PETIT PARISIEN. They were later translated into Italian - and also published in part by American Hearst Press.

Mr. du Berrier flew courier planes between Hankow and Nanking through September, 1937, at the start of the China Incident. He took over running of underground radio stations assuring communications between Chinese Nationalist agents in Shanghai and the government in Chungking. Mr. B. J. Yoh, head of Chinese Telecommunications Service for Anwhei Province (whom Mr. du Berrier saved by remaining silent under Japanese torture) personally signed the Chinese Government's post-war citation to Mr. du Berrier.

Cut off from Free China by Japanese occupation of Shanghai on the morning of Pearl Harbor, Hilaire du Berrier joined a French Resistance Group known as Reseau Mingant, under command of Captain (now Colonel) Marcel Mingant. This network was responsible for saving many American aviators and passing valuable information from behind Japanese lines. On November 5, 1942, the Japanese gendarmerie arrested Hilaire du Berrier charging him with espionage. He spent almost 3 years in prison, 18 days of that period in the

torture chamber. The entire network he had been associated with would have been destroyed if Hilaire du Berrier had broken during his 18 days in the torture house. (In 1954, France recognized Hilaire du Berrier as a Volunteer Combatant of the Resistance, a Combatant of the war and as such entitled to the two accompanying medals and the Victory Medal.)

After his V. J.-Day release, Hilaire du Berrier worked as a civilian Far-East Specialist with OSS. He had specialized on Indo-China in the South and China's Moslem minorities in the North. Speaking fluent French, his position became unique - and is authoritative regarding Indo-China under French, Japanese, Reds and the government that followed Dien Bien Phu.

NEWSWEEK Periscope Section published Mr. du Berrier's report of the Leighten Stuart peace mission to Chungking on behalf of the Japanese in the summer of 1941, and his report on Lt. Col. Jiro Saito, Japan's master subverter of South East Asia. FREEMAN Magazine (April 19, 1954) published his "How We Helped Ho Chi Minh."

Hilaire du Berrier, whose headquarters are in Paris, is presently acting as foreign correspondent for AMERICAN OPINION, THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN and THE CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Mr. du Berrier also has a monthly newsletter entitled H. du B Reports which is published in Indiana. U.S. subscription rate is $10.00 per year. Address: James H. Ball, H. du B. Reports, P. O. Box 855, Huntington, Indiana.

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

By

Hilaire du Berrier

* * * * *

PART I

It is hard to believe that thinking Americans, the shrewdest people on earth in a business deal, could imagine that American Labor's meddling in foreign affairs could lead us any way but down. This brings us to the conclusion that Jay Lovestone (AFL-CIO's International Representative) working among the African delegates to the United Nations, George Meany working from within the UN, and the AFL-CIO's Irving Brown traveling over a million miles in twelve years to set up unions which would be infiltrated and then taken over by the Communists, must have known where we were heading. The American who paid for all this, and who will be lucky to get out with his skin, is certain to ask next, "What did they hope to gain?"

To answer that question a whole series of mental readjustments is necessary. In the first place, the student of Labor Political Science must get it out of his head, once and for all, that America is a two-party country. American unions are a Socialist Party, and the Socialist Party is international. The Socialist Party which American unions constitute is the best-heeled Socialist Party in the world, and this means that it is boss. The sociological struggle was won a long time ago in America; the fight is now political.

HOW INTERNATIONAL LABOR CREATES SOCIALIST NATIONS

Labor's international revolution is directed through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Brussels. Its actions are encouraged and ratified by the UN, the International Labor Organization (ILO) and all their related agencies. To create a Socialist world one must create Socialist nations; the colonies of our Allies were the answer. Unions were organized in industry-less countries as labor wings of native Socialist parties: The Neo-Destour

in Tunisia, the Istiqlal in Morocco. Labor-supported parties follow a classic pattern: They split, and the union, serving as an action force, takes over.

Strikes and riots are the opening of Labor hostilities against the enemy. When the fight becomes political the "enemy" is government, not management. Once that is clear, the workings of international Labor begin to make sense. The most effective way of taking over the government is by taking over the executive, legislative and judiciary functions of a country. The result is a Socialist state, the first duty of which is to contribute to the fall of non-Socialist governments elsewhere, having previously created native unions and leaders to replace them.

Revolution by strike action is a tactic only Labor can use. To strike is still regarded as an inalienable right, associated with "justice for the worker." This strips the foreign, non-Socialist government of the means to defend itself, and Communists maneuver in a Labor crisis like fish in water. An insurrection can be put down, but a tele-commanded strike, masked as Labor action, can tie up every train in a country and destroy everything in its path, with a wave of indignation in the world press if it is opposed, and not a prison sentence handed out if it fails. An example: The violent riots launched by Belgian Metal Workers in December, 1960, in an attempt to topple the Eyskens government.

Labor victories on the international political level, mainly financed by America, have been pictured as "the trend of history." The AFL-CIO's Political Action Committee, using blackmail tactics on Congressmen attempting to swim upstream for the good of America, has been able to see that no one changed the trend. One by one each leader and policy sold to America by the NEW LEADER magazine, published by The American Labor Conference on International Affairs, has proved a liability for the West.

LABOR'S ROLE IN DIPLOMACY

It is hard to name the precise date at which American Labor passed its point of "good" and, by being carried to an extreme, became an evil. That it had no business in reaching outside America and meddling in international affairs is something the American voter must face. Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Labor attaches

to our embassies abroad, at a time when men like Harry Dexter White and Alger Hiss were on the rise at home. With a Labor Secretary in the Cabinet and Labor attaches abroad, we had the elements of a subversive empire. They produced the AFL-CIO's records to back their claim that over 50% of America's Senators and Congressmen were elected by or subservient to Labor. Foreign Labor leaders could boast to their followers that the spokesman strengthening them represented America. Labor's Secretary became an invisible Secretary of State. Labor attaches acted as his ambassadors. Through them revolutionary movements were organized and financed, for which official America, in replies to complaining Allies and in little blue booklets instructing American tourists what to say when questioned about anti-colonialism, denied responsibility.

Picture the indignation of a European who saw one dignitary after another brought before FDR in North Africa and told, "Go back to your people and start an independence movement. We will support you." Or witness Labor delegates launching revolts which have led to massacres in one colony after another, all in America's name and under the umbrella of unionism. Then imagine the contempt such a European must hold for our hypocrisy when a tourist shows up a few years later with a booklet called "AMERICANS ABROAD - Spokesmen for the United States," issued by the American Council for Nationalities Service (20 West 40th Street, New York City), telling him to reply, when asked about colonialism, "We have a friendly and sympathetic interest in the newly independent and still dependent people of the world. We do not, however, 'stir up' native people in colonial areas to demand their independence, as some critics say."

Where Labor unrest was not rampant in post-war Europe, our delegates fostered it. Unions controlled from abroad immobilized their governments while unions planted by the same wire-pulling delegates sabotaged their colonies, bull-dozing the ground for a Communist highway. Alternately the mother country was lauded as an ally against Russia and, if it lifted a hand to prevent Communization, was denounced as an enemy of Democracy.

To continue this policy, which any high school student should have recognized as suicidal, a way had to be found to glorify Labor delegates and keep America from asking questions. The operation

had to be hush-hush. So the myth that Labor's networks abroad are intelligence lines serving America was exploited.

LABOR DELEGATES IN INTELLIGENCE

In July, 1957, Messrs. Walter Reuther and George Meany were the lions of ICFTU's Fifth World Congress, thenbeing held in Tunis. They announced that American Labor was behind the Algerian rebels and that France must be forced to grant Algerian independence. It came as a blood transfusion to the FLN which had been defeated in the field and was unable to terrorize the Algerian masses into any semblance of popular support. Senator Jack Kennedy of Massachusetts, added his weight a few days later. The AFL-CIO's Irving Brown was in Tunis at the time, encouraging and advising the rebels, sending inflammatory dispatches against France back to the propaganda machine in New York without mentioning the murders, the disemboweled children, the frightfully mutilated victims of the FLN (Front Nationale de la Liberation).*

A government official in Paris was asked, "Why do you let Irving Brown come back here after a stab like that?"

"We don't dare do otherwise," was the reply.

"Why?"

Leaning across his desk he scribbled three letters on a note pad -- "C.I.A." (Central Intelligence Agency).

If we are going to halt the slide that has delivered Africa to the enemy, doomed Asia, and drawn a noose around the free world, we are going to have to puncture the myth that Labor leaders are sources of information of value to anyone but themselves. What we have done is permit men, distinguished to date by their lack of princi-

---

* The December, 1961, issue of FRANCE TODAY, published monthly by the American Committee for France and Algeria, published the summary "of a secret agreement signed in Moscow in March, 1961, by the official representatives of the Soviet Union and the 'Algerian Provisional Government,' the GPRA, as the political arm of the rebel FLN is known." Among other things this agreement provides for the "collectivization of industry and agricultural estates" and "liquidation of all French military bases within one year, and prohibition to grant any bases under any form whatever to NATO."

ples, to make our intelligence set-up the tool and protector of Labor Socialism.

TIME Magazine of September 22, 1961, says of Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg, "His career was interrupted by World War II. Goldberg joined the Office of Strategic Services, spent the war in Liaison with European labor unions, including those in Nazi-occupied territory, performing sabotage and espionage functions."

Westbrook Pegler states that Dave Dubinsky of the garment worker's union in New York informed his subjects "in his official publication, devoted largely to glorification of himself at their expense, that he spent unspecified amounts on underground activities (espionage) in Europe during the war."

Irving Brown and J. Lovestone are constantly pictured as cloak and dagger heroes using their "in" with European labor unions to frustrate Fascism and save America. What an absurdity! What an insult to our intelligence! Russia was our ally in World War II and Russia was fighting against Hitler -- so European unions and ours, equally infiltrated with Communists, used us in their war against Russia's enemies. And we are still being sold labor unions as ready-made intelligence chains. In any war with Russia the same unions will be working against us.

The truth is that in letting such a hoax be put over on us we gave Dave Dubinsky, Jay Lovestone and Arthur Goldberg a pipeline straight to policy-forming agencies in Washington.

PART II

It is no mystery how America won the war and lost the peace. Labor organizers eased themselves into Europe as intelligence agents while the war was going on. They in turn planted lieutenants, and in 1949, when the Marshall Plan money began to flow, all of them were at the faucet. Labor's war aims were the only ones realized. What it cost us we shall never know. What it will cost us in lives we have yet to learn.

A man named Irving Brown (or Bronstein), a product of Chicago union halls and Dave Dubinsky's garment workers' union in New York, was in command of AFL-CIO's networks in Europe. His lieutenants fanned out to key cities. One of these, Meyer Bernstein, descended on Dusseldorf with the fervor of a missionary. Another, Max Brauer, who had fled Germany and taken American nationality when Hitler rose, was dispatched to Hamburg to foist on prostrate Germany "an American-type union." When Brauer's union was firmly established, at American expense, he took back German nationality and used his American-financed union as a Socialist party to make himself mayor of Hamburg. At the same time, other emissaries of Brown were operating in Italy, France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

LABOR'S REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY

In Italy the directive that was to become a pattern was disclosed:

(a) Create confusion;
(b) Weaken government at the top, strengthen Labor at the bottom;
(c) If the country is a monarchy, depose the king - in the chaos that follows, Labor-Socialism will replace him;
(d) If the country is a colony ruled by a king, extol him, picture him as revered by his people but oppressed by colonialism. Drive out the Europeans in his name; then destroy him in the name of "democracy."

The monarchy was overthrown in Italy before the army, which

would have voted monarchist, was demobilized. It was no spontaneous, Italian measure. Churchill's memoirs tell us how Roosevelt wanted to step in and make Italy a republic, without a by-your-leave of the Italians, the night King Victor Emmanuel quit the war.

This was the pattern Irving Brown and his delegates, sowing unions as future Socialist governments, were following. The first requisite of Labor-Socialist advancement was the destruction of every pillar of stability based on tradition. In the ensuing chaos Brown and his lieutenants did their work. Our embassies had orders to aid them. They enjoyed semi-diplomatic status; accredited labor attaches introduced and supported them. Army post exchanges were open to them. When they spoke, they spoke for America. Only when a government complained that they were agitating native unions and backing revolutionary movements, did they become private citizens.

As their efforts became bolder some sort of holding company had to be erected as a screen. An "empire," grouping all the satellite unions was the answer. Needed was a super-union, a union-of-unions that would protect American labor and official America from charges of meddling in the internal affairs of our Allies.

THE "HOLDING COMPANY" FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION

The United Nations, formed on October 24, 1945, was conceived from the first as an international organization that would eventually have sufficient strength to force its will on any nation. A provision in the UN Charter permitted the setting up of "specialized agencies by intergovernmental agreement with the UN." Further vague provisions provided that "co-ordination between the Specialized Agencies and the UN be of the closest kind, with the Specialized Agencies providing reports for the Economic and Social Council which will permit the Council to discharge the responsibility given it by the United Nations Charter, of co-ordinating international action in the area of economic and social policy."

Stripped of its gobble-de-gook, this provision in the Charter was a clear indication that the UN was preparing to reach into countries abroad and support labor unions against their governments, while American unions stirred up their colonies. It was

no coincidence that the UN's first "Specialized Agency" was the International Labor Organization (ILO), a hang-over from Geneva's old League of Nations, given a new coat of paint and made part of UN in 1946. The ILO entered into special agreements linking it with the Food and Agricultural Organization, UNESCO, and the World Health Organization, a combine well-suited to spread International Socialism. American taxpayers were soon providing $3,250,000 a year to keep the ILO going, plus additional funds through the UN's Technical Assistance Program. And, any "convention" proposed by ILO as a draft of international law, once it has been ratified by a member nation, takes on the power of a treaty!* (See Footnote)

The United Nations' ILO used the same line as Moscow: "Peace." In 1951, the ILO published a book entitled, "Lasting Peace the I.L.O. Way." However, the ILO had one problem. The Soviet Union and her satellites in the UN were proving less cooperative than the internationalists had anticipated. The conflict was not one of principle but of who was going to run the future world government. At this point The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was born.

---

* Publisher's Note: Amplifying this statement, Article 62-3 of the United Nations Charter gives the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (popularly known as ECOSOC) the power to "prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly."

Article 63-1 gives the Economic and Social Council the power to "make arrangements with members of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations...."

Recommendations of the specialized agencies of the UN, channeled to the Economic and Social Council of the UN, and finally to the General Assembly, become "conventions" or "treaties."

When ratified by the United States Senate, such UN treaties, because of a loophole in the United States Constitution, become the supreme law of the land. Thus it is seen that mere recommendations of the specialized agencies of the United Nations can take precedence over laws passed by the United States Congress, and can not only interfere with, but can directly affect domestic policies of the United States.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU)

The Confederation Internationale de Syndicates Libre, or ICFTU, as we shall call it, was set up in London in 1949. The ICFTU is a ponderous and costly Labor-level UN, financed by America and providing another international organization from which American unions were to conduct their operations abroad. Just as the ILO's (and Russia's) themes were "peace," the ICFTU's professed purpose was the formation of a string of labor unions throughout the free world, "to fight Communism." Its political purpose was to funnel Marshall Plan funds through labor unions to advance Socialists and Socialism. The American taxpayer was told that he could sit back and watch television, his unions would oppose Communism where it should be halted, on the Labor level. Labor bosses, many of whom were born in Russia, and who had never been able to keep Communism out of their own unions, were given unlimited funds and a free hand to export Detroit-style hoodlumism to North Africa and the Congo. How could we think for a moment that the Reds would pass up such an enticing gift on a platter?

British trade unionists had no objection to the theory of the ICFTU as the Labor wing of the International Socialist Party. What they objected to was a loud-mouthed outsider using the fact that only he had spending money in his pocket, which he was using to clinch his claim, to run the organization. Accordingly, the ICFTU soon moved to Brussels, where the application of picket-line tactics to diplomacy could continue unopposed.

THE ICFTU AND TUNISIA

Operating out of Brussels Irving Brown then organized the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT). Tunisia had no industry to justify it. The UGTT was never meant to protect Labor; it was the Labor wing of the Neo-Destour Party. This provided another controlled vote in the ILO, another country on the ILO membership list that was a hollow mockery in the first place. The purpose of the UGTT was to make Labor leaders look like freedom's saviors, and, in time, to move into the UN as an independent Socialist nation.

Irving Brown's contact man in Tunisia was Habib Bourguiba, who, because of his willingness to be a tool of Labor was helped to power by Labor and became president of Tunisia on July 25, 1957. Although the UGTT purported to be anti-Communist, Habib Bourguiba's feelings on the matter were that if going through the gestures of repudiating the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) would permit him to enjoy the political and financial benefits of AFL-CIO support, he was ready to swear to anything. The close connection between the AFL-CIO and Bourguiba was first graphically illustrated in September, 1951, when Bourguiba was whisked to the AFL-CIO Congress in San Francisco, to be lionized as AFL-CIO's first satrap in North Africa. There the verbal account of everything transpiring in North Africa, given by this man who later boasted of having deceived de Gaulle, was accepted without question by the organization. It might be said that at San Francisco Habib Bourguiba dictated American Policy in Africa for the decade ahead, a policy which has all but ruined the West. The gain, strictly on paper and murderously expensive, of Tunisia's adherence to ICFTU was heralded as a major victory over the Russians.

In Morocco, the Union of Moroccan Workers followed Tunisia; it was the Labor wing of the Istiqlal Party.

Moscow's supra-national "union of unions," the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), sits in Prague, where its existence has provided fuel for the "victory of our team" publicity Irving Brown and his machine put out to justify interference in Tunisia and other colonial countries. They were doing it to beat the Russians, they said! All the benefits of the AFL-CIO's bank account and America's prestige were available to any revolutionary heading a "union" who would give Brown favorable publicity by renouncing the crowd in Prague. As a result, Labor was able to establish itself as the most powerful voice in the conduct of America's foreign affairs, which is to say free world leadership. The effect was disastrous.

THE ICFTU AND FRENCH ALGERIA

In February, 1956, Irving Brown, as an AFL-CIO delegate, helped Messali Hadj, an Algerian nationalist, to form a phoney Algerian union as a Labor wing "shock force" to bring American support behind Messali Hadj's Movement for the Triumph of Democratic

Liberties. The new union's officials represented themselves only, but on paper they would be another nation in AFL-CIO's empire. Brown christened them "The Syndicate Union of Algerian Workers (USTA)" and proceeded, under his identity as a substitute-member of the Executive Board of ICFTU, to put them up for membership in the Belgian "club."

The FLN (Front Nationale de la Liberation) saw what was up and decided to beat Messali Hadj to the American feed trough. They threw together a few hangers-on, dignified by the name labor union, and called them the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA). The Tunisians then threatened to join the Communist camp if the ICFTU did not reject Messali Hadj's union and support the FLN's.

American backing was the only issue at stake. Both gangs wanted it. The ICFTU told Brown to take a mission over to Algeria and look into the matter, "bearing in mind Algeria's desire for self-determination." Monsieur Robert Lacoste, the Governor General of Algeria, barred Brown from Algeria as an undesirable and threw his local confederate, Guy Gomis, out of the presidency of the Algiers Chamber of Commerce, whereupon Brown called Lacoste a dictator. Lacoste replied that Brown was pursuing a reckless policy with dubious persons for the purpose of financing anti-French movements in Algeria and North Africa. The booklet, "True Aspects of the Algerian Revolt," which Mr. Lacoste put out a year later, never reached the American public. It was barred from the mail, while FLN propaganda being circulated by Brown's associates was inundating the desks of editors, civic leaders, and Congressmen.

THE ICFTU AND BLACK AFRICA

With Algerian "unionism" in business, the ICFTU began looking further and further afield. The next jump was to British East Africa. Tom M'boya, a follower of Jomo (Flaming Spear) Kenyatta, whose atrocities as leader of the Mau Mau should have sent him to the gallows on capture, was marked for leadership in Kenya. The AFL-CIO built him a $35,000 union hall in Nairobi and gave his girl friend a scholarship to America.

After Kenya came the all-out offensive in Black Africa, the sea of tiny unions with initials for names, accompanied by an ocean of newsprint fatuously gushing about African unity, as though the hungry

forces being created would ever pull together. Nasser and Bourguiba in the north each imagined African unity as a dictatorship under himself.

Each leader of a newly independent or about-to-be-independent nation of Black Africa regarded "African Unity" as a step to six nations instead of one under himself. This was the garden in which American labor was preaching anti-colonialism, "democracy" and "unity." At the end of ten years of existence ICFTU boasted unions in 97 countries, and over 56 million members. Twenty-nine of its unions were in Africa alone, each insatiable and convinced that it had earned a subsidy until eternity by having been a colony and by being indolent. Soon they were all clamoring for membership in the United Nations.

AFL-CIO MEDDLING STIRS HATRED OF AMERICA

By that time a fortune had been spent glorifying Irving Brown and Dave Dubinsky as "hated by Soviet Russia." LIFE, of February 3, 1958, credited Brown with having traveled more than a million miles in 12 years, buttressing the free world movement against Communism, keeping Communism out of German labor, thwarting it in France, and wresting control from the Reds in Italy. Brown was pictured pointing to a PRAVDA clipping of himself and saying that it would be a passport to prison if he were in Russia. On the contrary, Brown could be considered Russia's greatest ally! By mid-1961 all but five of the great complex of unions he had set up in Africa at American expense had slid into the Red camp, and those five had become "non-aligned" bodies of the Nasser-Tito variety. Hatred of America was rampant. Communist brochures had replaced America's in Africa. This was what Irving Brown had traveled over a million miles in twelve years to achieve.

On December 8, 1952, the protege union in Morocco, following the classic pattern of political terrorism behind a Labor label, touched off a riot in Casablanca that shook North Africa. UN, AFL-CIO, ILO and ICFTU, with their affiliates and propaganda machinery, proceeded to create the proper international climate. From Tunis Irving Brown's Algerian associate, Ferhat Hached, dispatched inflammatory directives to Cairo, Tripoli and Tangiers, playing the whole keyboard of unionism in North Africa.

Monsieur Roger Lapeyre, Secretary General of the Public Works and Transport section of Force Ouvriere, ICFTU's union in France, alone shook off the bonds of unionism long enough to write to George Meany, "We know that assassination, to merit your disapproval, demands that the victim be an FLN." The AFL-CIO and its world "branch office", ICFTU, deserve the same treatment, wrote a French editor, adding, "By its responsibility for the December 8 riots in Casablanca, as much as by its financial support of the Istiqlal during the period of terrorism in Morocco and the trouble created for France by its agent, Ferhat Hached, in Tunisia, the AFL-CIO has amply demonstrated its process of intoxication. The meddling of the celebrated Irving Brown in the internal social problems of different countries, the agents of the ICFTU in Brussels, and the support to the Algerian Union of General Workers accorded by Mr. Meany, have over-run our cup."

Such comments never reached the American public. Mr. Brown continued to finance unionized mobs, as the AFL-CIO's man. Through the ICFTU he directed their excesses.

LABOR AGITATION IN MOROCCO

When the Moroccan sultan was exiled, an orchestrated campaign of wild protestations of loyalty to Sultan Mohammed went up. His picture was everywhere; fanatic Moslems were sent into the streets clamoring for his return. French unions again bound their government's hands through internal pressure. Sultan Mohammed's claims had nothing to do with this tele-commanded performance. He was only the pawn used to effect a European retreat; when his return was achieved (and with it the repudiation of the pro-French El Glaoui and all his followers, which was useful later as an argument with Algerians loyal to France), the same American-controlled union changed the disc. The same natives who stormed through the streets brandishing Mohammed V's picture in 1954 were dispatched to attack him as a hold-over of feudalism and an obstacle to the establishment of democracy.

One cannot say that it is a matter of not letting the left hand know what the right hand does. American Labor with its "NEW LEADER" objectives knew where it was going. The price for ending a prolonged crisis in Morocco was the initiation of Phase 2, the appoint-

ment of Abdallah Ibrahim, the Labor leader, as Premier. It bought only a temporary peace. Labor's undermining of the monarchy, the country's only pillar of stability, continued. With a burst of determination King Mohammed V shook himself loose and Ibrahim was ousted in May, 1960. Labor lost that round, but it will only be a matter of time.

AFL-CIO AGITATES AGAINST OUR ALLY, FRANCE

A ruthless efficiency marked Labor's launching of revolutionary movements in the colonies of our Allies. Tunisian independence was achieved before the boys moved on to Morocoo. Then Tunisia and Morocco were used as precedents for action in Algeria, where the case was not at all the same. Here one person in eight was a European who had never known any other home. The country had never been a nation, nor had it known any government but the French. Most of the victims assassinated by the terrorists backed by Irving Brown and our unions were Algerian Moslems, killed for the purpose of imposing, by stark fear, an impression of nationalist solidarity.

Any French government could have ended the Algerian revolt by delivering an ultimatum to America: "Are you with us, or aren't you? Call off the agitation being conducted in Algeria in your name; let Africa know that you are not going to underwrite the victory of a 10% terrorist minority, or take your stand openly against the Algerian majority and tear up the North Atlantic Treaty now."

No French government was strong enough to defy its own Labor Fifth Column, in league in this case with the Communists, and make such a declaration. When de Gaulle came into power Algeria expected such a stand. Moslems and Europeans came down from the Casbah arm in arm and the revolt came to a standstill. The long-awaited declaration of firmness was never made, and the violence we are about to witness in North Africa and Europe in the next few years became inevitable.

Back in America, in and out of the UN, a smokescreen of dishonest reports protected Brown's position as this was going on. In 1956 Assistant Secretary of State George Allen went to Africa "to sound out the will to independence of the native population, a strong, free and independent Africa being important to the security of the United States," the American people were told. It was a "will" that

agitators were stirring. Independence was openly pictured as the right to loot what colonialism had built. An Africa prematurely independent could not be strong; it would not be friendly, and its independence would be short-lived. A few months later, CIO's George Meany descended on Ghana, told the Africans that America's millions of "free" workers were behind them. He compared the territories of our oldest ally, France, with Budapest. "I speak with equal consternation of Algeria," he shouted, "where patriots deprived of liberty are now locked in the final, and I am sure, victorious struggle for independence from the clutches of French colonialism, the most degrading expression of an outworn and declining imperialism."

Victor Riesel wrote in THE NEW YORK MIRROR of June 2, 1958, "Mr. Meany is the only Western Labor chief now active in diplomatic circles." And how active he was!

Within five years Ghana had itself moved into the realm where patriots were deprived of liberty without a word of protest from the forum of World Socialism.

In September, 1959, Abdelkader Maachou, Secretary General of Algeria's phoney union, was given the same free ride to San Francisco that Bourguiba had enjoyed eight years earlier. Anything that Maachou elected to tell the AFL-CIO Congress in session there was solemnly put in print and passed on to America as fact. From San Francisco Maachou went to Brussels. His line, by that time boldly presented in attractive AFL-CIO brochures, went into the records of the ICFTU.

The incorrigible ICFTU was setting up an all-African "Pro-West Labor Congress" in Lagos, Nigeria, for Nov. 9 to 15, at this time. N'Krumah and Sekou Toure decided to beat them to it with a congress of their own in Accra, from Nov. 4 to 9. Without a moment's hesitation Maachou, fresh from the AFL-CIO back-slapping in San Francisco and ICFTU's flattery in Brussels, ignored the Lagos meeting and went to Accra to strengthen his ties with Prague and East Berlin. His union, so firmly established in ICFTU that it was able to bar the more moderate Syndicate Union of Algerian Workers, had only awaited the invitation to change sides. Even then AFL-CIO and ICFTU support remained behind the Algerians.

Maachou's role from the first was to "front" for the terrorists and keep America behind them. When de Gaulle agreed to nego-

tiate and his self-determination solution for Algeria was tacitly admitted to be nothing more or less than a ruse to calm the Europeans and anti-FLN Moslems while Paris was cutting them loose, there was no further need for any pretense. FLN leaders reached out and removed Maachou from this post as Secretary-General of his union.

European unionists pointed out to Irving Brown that it was not exactly democratic for a political party or a government to remove a union leader. No word of complaint went up from AFL-CIO, ICFTU, or the unionists who had glamorized Maachou in San Francisco, Brussels and Tunis. Irving Brown, whose own recall by Washington would have touched off a major crisis, said, "We'll see about it after independence," by which time the whole thing will have been forgotten.

PHONEY ANTI-COMMUNISM

This casual disregard of a principle and neglect to mention the matter to a public sold on Abdelkader Maachou only a few weeks before was not to conceal a defeat. Victories were never an immediate "must" in Labor diplomacy. The only imperative is the power to prevent anyone else from winning one. Every Labor act and agitation along Mr. Brown's million-mile itinerary was committed in the name of fighting Communism.

Once Labor is fixed in the public mind as the standard-bearer against Communism, anyone else picking up a flag is an enemy of Democracy, a Fascist or a Communist.

American indolence permitted the establishment of the Labor-Left monopoly on the anti-Communist fight. And comfortable America proceeded to pay for creeping unionism in return for periodic reassurance.

What Mr. Brown and his friends never lost sight of in the haze of any long-range wishful thinking was that the struggle against Communism is the free world's obsession. And the power that gets itself accepted as the force to run that fight is well on its way to a mandate to lead the nation.

PART III

In 1957 M. Lacoste, Governor General of Algeria, arrested two Labor leaders in Algeria for political disturbances. The ICFTU (according to its Information Bulletin of April 15, 1957) retaliated by formally filing charges with the ILO against France. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO accepted the ICFTU's version as "intelligence" and demanded action from the Secretary of State.

In early '58 the idea of American mediation between France and the FLN was sold to the public as a way of bringing the UN into the picture and handing Algeria over to the terrorists. Michael K. Clarke in his book, "Algeria in Turmoil" writes that "the first reflex of an American correspondent in a foreign city is to make for the friendly haven of the local United State Embassy or consulate. There he gets a courteous briefing in line with American policy, which in Algeria is to ease the French out as painlessly as possible."

It was evident to everyone outside the United States in April, 1958, that Robert Murphy's "good offices" mission was a farce; the cards had been stacked. Murphy, the proposed mediator, had been Roosevelt's personal representative in North Africa in 1942, and had held "independence" up as one of our war aims. Ferhat Abbas, the Algerian with whom he was to mediate, had been Murphy's protege in '42.

AGITATION IN GHANA

In a wave of popular indignation the Gaillard government and the IV French Republic fell together. Failing to block de Gaulle's return to power, and temporarily frustrated in Algeria, Irving Brown directed his efforts to Black Africa. There was a conference in Accra in December, 1958, and again Brown purported to speak for America. An American colored girl was planted as an agitator and a New York lawyer named Lawrence C. McQuade knocked out a piece of literature that did not hold water but which sounded good. It was called, "Ghana's Bid for Leadership." The theme was, "Africans, unite! You have a continent to regain and nothing to lose but your chains!" -- under Ghana! From someone at that

meeting Ghana's N'Krumah wangled a $27 million loan with which he and Guinea's pro-Communist Sekou Toure proceeded to finance a subversive movement under Felix Momie in the French Cameroun.

LABOR-INSPIRED PRESSURE ON OUR ALLIES

By 1959 forty-eight Labor attaches had been assigned to American Embassies abroad to synchronize local action with AFL-CIO's foreign policies. Cabot Lodge was America's delegate to the UN, and his son George sat on the governing body of the ILO. (George became head of that body in June, 1960.) They formed a father-and-son team, with the vote of one never deviating from that of the other.

In the July, 1959, issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, George Lodge blandly extolled Africa's Labor leaders whose "union movements rose on a wave of nationalism, becoming the spearhead of anti-colonial movements toward political independence." Blatantly, he was putting the cart before the horse: Nationalism rose on a wave of union movements that American Labor had financed and directed. American government pressure (Labor-inspired) had forced one European government after another to give way to American proteges within the country. (Holland was, literally, ordered to give way to Sukarno; a Labor leader's unpopular brother was imposed on South Vietnam and as a result Communist influence rose. Bourguiba took over in Tunisia, Ibrahim in Morocco.) With each granting of independence George Lodge, the AFL-CIO and the ICFTU pushed a Labor leader's claim to nation leadership for having led the fight for independence.

"The power of Africa and Asia is not in the hands of government officials, but in the hands of native leaders who first appeared on the national scene as leaders of workers' organizations," wrote George Lodge in the same FOREIGN AFFAIRS article, as though it were a coincidence. Holmes Alexander (LOS ANGELES TIMES, August 23, 1960) told his readers that Assistant Secretary of Labor George Lodge would like to have us work more closely with Labor leaders in the newly developed countries. A look at the record raises the question, "How could we ?"

AFL's special bulletin of June, 1955, featured an article entitled "The Free Nations Must Intervene in North Africa," by Lieutenant-

Colonel Robert Esmet Rodes, US Army, formerly head of the North Africa Section of the Office of Strategic Services. It appeared at a time when Moroccan disorder was at its peak and revolt in Algeria was in the drawing-board stage. "French colonial despotism threatens the Atlantic Alliance in North Africa as it did in Indo-China." wrote this North African chief of the OSS, ignoring the fact that it was the OSS which had armed Ho chi Minh, the Communist, in Indo-China after V-J Day.

Lt. Col. Rodes' vitriolic, PRAVDA-type report was written by an intelligence officer, and is completely false. It implicated our Army. The AFL circulated it through French unions; French union leaders increased its weight by adding, "AFL bulletins often speak for the Department of State."

OFFICIAL AFL-CIO DECLARATION URGES ANTI-ALLY LINE

A lengthy declaration of the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO entitled "National Liberty and Union Liberty in Africa" and dated February 14, 1960, was circulated from Cairo to Tangiers. Its message: For years American unionists have been demanding that their government, allied governments, and all others put their efforts and resources to the aid of African peoples that they might win their independence, develop themselves economically and attain the well-being of Democracy.

The lengthy AFL-CIO declaration stated: ". . . there is much to be done in Kenya, in Algeria, and in Angola, where a Portuguese dictatorship continues to exploit and oppress the people. Nyasaland is a police state. In Uganda severe repression is the lot of those who fight for national independence. The government of South Africa persists in its shameful policy of racism."

In each case the action proposed by the AFL-CIO was against a free-world Ally. Oppression in Ghana and black racism were not mentioned.

The AFL-CIO promised to bring more generous aid and firmer support to the Labor leaders of Africa. African unions "which we have encouraged and financed" were complimented, and the hope expressed that the Congress set for Casablanca in May, 1960, would with the aid of the ICFTU bring further African unity. And this at a time when it was no secret that the anticipated "unity" would

be under the Red Federation in Prague!

The AFL-CIO declaration then continued: "In influencing the foreign policy of our government, in taking an active part in the works and activities of the enlarged International Labor Secretariat, in using the power of our organization and all the facilities at its disposal, we of the AFL-CIO pledge aid to the African people. The Executive Council addresses itself particularly to our government and begs it to accord generous aid to the General Union of Algerian Workers in Tunis."

From P. O. Box 701, in Accra, where K'wame N'Krumah was arresting opposition representatives and suppressing liberty with the thoroughness of a Stalin commissar, the Ghana Trade Union Congress diffused copies of a Walter Reuther letter to U. S. Secretary of State Christian Herter, dated March 9, 1960. Mr. Herter was told that the AFL-CIO and the ICFTU were determined "to bring an end to the brutality that has been institutionalized in the Union of South Africa."

Mr. Herter was then requested to reach into the Union of South Africa and "enforce a return to morality and humane law, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations." Three means were suggested for doing this: To recall our Minister from South Africa; to suspend the purchase of gold by the United States; and to suspend the purchase of strategic materials from the Union of South Africa, then being stock-piled for United States defense.

Thus, the U. S. government was asked to sabotage America's defense program to bring about the conditions in South Africa which Mr. Reuther and his like had already assured for the Congo.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SERVES AS TOOL FOR LABOR-SPONSORED REVOLUTIONS

Arnold Beichman wrote in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of November 3, 1960, "The alliance between Guinea and Ghana for the creation of a Pan-African Labor federation is in no way Communist-inspired." Every intelligence service in Europe knew the contrary. Guinea, Ghana and Mali, it must be remembered, form the Communist vanguard in Black Africa.

On December 1, 1960, Mr. Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO's international representative among the Africans in UN, wrote to Mali's delegate, Ambassador Mamadou Dia:

"Mr. Ambassador:

The year 1960 will go down in history as the year of Africa, for in this year sixteen African States have been admitted to United Nations as independent countries.

Nevertheless, several African nations are still fighting for their emancipation. The Algerian War, which is in its seventh year, is taking a grave turn with the participation of the destructive and despotic forces of East Europe and Asia.

The Federation of American Labor supports the people in their fight for independence. In this spirit, the President of AFL-CIO, Mr. George Meany, has recently announced the solidarity of the American Federation with the unions of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. This message has been transmitted to the American Department of State and, on receiving it, the Secretary of State, Mr. Douglas Dillon, made known the position of the American government on the Algerian question.

We are sending you the Journal of the American Federation in which is published for the first time the correspondence between the parties named above. We hope that this information will be useful to you and that you will give your support to the resolution demanding that the United Nations direct a plebescite in Algeria. The adoption of this resolution by the Fifteenth General Assembly can only hasten Algerian independence and serve the cause of world peace.

I thank you for your interest.

(Signed) Jay Lovestone
International Representative
AFL-CIO"

Mr. Jay Lovestone, the author of this letter, is said to have worked under many names in his life. In the late 1920's Communist leaders went through the motions of expelling him from the party over an argument as to whether Lenin or Trotsky was the true disciple of Marx. Many doubt that his break with the party was ever complete. When FLN control of Algeria results in the inevitable consequences -- Communist outflanking of Europe, Red control of the Mediterranean, and a wave of racial violence that will spread to the Near East -- doubts as to Mr. Lovestone's break with Communism will increase.

On December 6, UN Ambassador Mamadou Dia wrote his President a letter, under reference No. 68, which went into Mali files marked "SECRET! Not to be made public," and with reason. It went:

> "Excellency:
>
> I have the honor to communicate to you herewith the non-official translation (into French) of a letter dated December 1, 1960, which my delegation has received from the American Federation of Labor.
>
> I am convinced that the importance of this document will not escape all Africans directly touched by the Algerian problem, EVEN IF THE MOTIVES IMPELLING THE AMERICAN WORKERS IN THEIR ACTION IN FAVOR OF THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE ARE NOT NECESSARILY THE ONES THAT ANIMATE US. (Emphasis added) The essential thing is that we have a precious solidarity with the working masses of the U.S.A., which, as the letter from their organization mentions, is approved by the Department of State.
>
> I beg you to believe, Excellency, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.
>
> Mamadou Dia
> Chief of the Delegation of Mali"

The importance of both of these documents should not escape Americans directly touched by Mr. Lovestone's meddling in African affairs. What Mr. Mamadou Dia was writing to pro-Communist President Modibo Keita was full of significance. (Modibo Keita on August 20 had attempted a Prague-type coup d'etat to take Senegal, along with the former French Sudan, into the Communist bloc. This took place with the apparent approval of the U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Dakar, Mr. Dupont, who reported the move to Washington as a simple re-grouping of African states, away from France.) Modibo Keita's pro-Communist position was well known, and the substance of Mamadou Dia's letter, in plain English, was, "This document is a godsend. American labor is not after what we are, but we can use their gullibility. Their support is precious and they have the State Department with them. So let's go!"

AFRICAN UNIONS BOLT TO RED UNION

Meanwhile, on December 3, 1960, the directing committee of the

ICFTU met in Brussels and announced that the fight in Africa was all but won, and that the next field of action for the encouragement of liberation would be in Martinique and Guadalupe (than which Fidel Castro would ask nothing better!) NATO nations were requested to cut off military aid to France for action in Algeria.

On April 15, 1961, the "Union of Angola Workers" was formed to carry the struggle into Portugal's colony in Africa, where racial discrimination was non-existent and unrest had to be introduced. Framework for the union was some 5,000 Communist-dominated Angolans being armed and trained in the Congo.

In May, 1961, a Pan-African Union Conference was called in Monrovia to prepare for a congress in Casablanca at the end of the month. Out of the two conferences came the inevitable: Africa's chain of regional unions, neatly packaged by the AFL-CIO's Irving Brown, left the ICFTU for the Eastern camp. Many of the delegates present no longer lived in their respective countries; they had moved behind the Iron Curtain, swelling the 107-million membership claimed by Prague's World Federation of Trade Unions. Brown would not admit defeat. He still assured Washington that "something could be saved."

On June 15, 1961, Washington announced the appointment of Philip M. Kaiser, Professor of International Labor Relations at American University, as Ambassador to Mauretania. Six days later Mauretania, whose labor class was a few Taureg camel drivers, proudly became a member of the ILO with a vote equal to America's. Representatives James Roosevelt and Adam Clayton Powell were in Geneva to assist at this "triumph" for the West.

THE ILO, A MINISTRY OF LABOR IN WORLD GOVERNMENT

By this time, the ILO possessed most of the attributes of a Ministry of Labor in a UN world government. The ICFTU was functioning as its Labor Party congress, with state legislatures (native unions, financed by America) sliding, one by one, under Communist domination. The World Government's supreme court, i.e., The International Court of Justice in The Hague, had not yet obtained jurisdiction over Americans, but pressure to throw out the Connally Reservation and subject the United States to complete rule of the World Court was mounting, while Communist influence was in-

creasing in the Court itself.

Specialized agencies abounded. A World Federation of War Veterans, within which every man who had ever been in an army, Communist or otherwise, can work for "Peace," added another field of pressure for Western concessions. UNESCO sent a French Leftwing professor to Dakar to set up a school to teach Africans how to report. The American Embassy in Paris gave $10,000 a year to an organization called FRANCE-USA, which, aside from acting as a pamphleteering agency for Irving Brown, harnesses France's union, Force Ouvriere, and Americans unions to French Socialism. This subsidy is accorded through the U. S. Information Service, in the name of good Franco-American relations, as though helping a French union and French Socialism advance each other will make Frenchmen like America!

It is impossible for the American people to imagine, or an investigator to estimate, the amount of literature disseminated by our Labor leaders through their protege unions in Africa and our U. S. Information Services abroad. We seem to have entered into a race to put out more pamphlets, brochures and mimeographed speeches than the Russians. Put together they all add up to one theme: Incitement to violence against our free world Allies. Russia's reason is to insure "Peace." Labor usually advances the thesis that retreats forced on our Allies will "combat Communism." It will be recalled that Mr. Lovestone's letter ends on the Russian note that UN pressure on France for Algerian independence (under the pro-Communist FLN) will serve the cause of peace.

U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT AIDS AFRICAN AGITATION

G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, addressed the Fourth National Union Congress on the Rights of Man, at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, on May 29, 1961. This speech, translated into French and distributed by USIS offices in North Africa, brings official America into the agitation. Mr Williams' subject, "The Role of American Unions in Africa," should be interesting to any future Congressional Committee seeking to place the blame for the collapse of Western positions and the complete Communization of Africa.

"America's attachment to liberty," Williams told his audience for

Africa's benefit, without referring to Ghana or the plight of the Jews and Europeans in Morocco, Tunisia and elsewhere, "is clear and unambiguous. Africans have asked if we are going to follow our revolutionary traditions or if we are going to be guided exclusively by our alliances with the colonialist countries. The discourses of our President and our representative at the UN, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, bear eloquent testimony to our attachment to liberty. Our votes in the UN reinforce our words."

Williams continued, "Our unions have given both moral and material support to the young African unions in their struggle, EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS." Mr. Williams told his listeners that unions have an important role to play, but that they must remain attached to political objectives and continue to be the instruments of political parties. "You who belong to the workers' world have a particular responsibility in our foreign policy," he added.

How tragically right he was!

THE CIA-USIS-ICA COALITION WITH LABOR

Labor meddling abroad has undermined the West and made America hated by Allies and foes alike.

Worth considering is the assertion by a French official that the harm Irving Brown could do France through French Labor, American Labor, and the Central Intelligence Agency would outweigh anything to be gained by expelling him. This infers that huge sums of money other than Labor funds have been spent by unionists using Intelligence Service infiltration to further Labor's revolutionary aims. The power of these vast sums of money has been used exclusively against our Allies. The tone of these letters, telling African governments and Secretary Herter what to do and assuring American support to anyone in revolt against our Allies, raises the question of whether the CIA, the USIS and the ICA (International Co-operation Administration) could keep labor recruits out of their ranks if they wanted to.

The ICA and USIS, inflated to a point where they all but duplicate our Foreign Service, have not bolstered the new nations against Communism, nor have they promoted America. What the former has done is to consign American aid to the service of native labor

leaders and their policies. The USIS simply took on their public relations account, "selling" the UN and union-groomed politicians, and flooding the country with pamphlets of which the Mennen Williams speech distributed in Rabat is an example. Then the USIS has consistently reported back to the United States that all was going swimmingly. Anyone who warns otherwise has been accused of "working against America."

The UN, UNESCO and the ILO have diverted unspecified amounts to advance the UN as a world government by creating tributary nations out of countries and former colonies. How much the AFL-CIO has contributed directly is probably buried so deeply in union books under so many misleading headings, that no committee will ever get to the bottom of the exact amount.

French Labor leader Roger Lapeyre, Secretary General of the Socialist Public Works and Transport Union, complained to George Meany on Jan. 9, 1958, that Irving Brown had provided the International Labor Cooperation with funds which permitted the Communist General Confederation of Workers to gain control of France's Civil Aviation Union. How much he did not say.

HOW THE AFL-CIO FINANCES ANTI-FREE WORLD REVOLUTIONS

When the roof comes down on us, let us recall the AFL-CIO's contribution for just four months, the second trimester of 1961. It was made at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the ICFTU in Brussels from March 3 to 17. Under the innocuous heading of "Internal Relationships in the International Movement," the AFL-CIO took out an insurance policy against responsibility by stating, "In certain cases it is possible and even preferable that affiliated organizations pursue their activities independently in the international field, on condition that the ICFTU be fully consulted."

This means: The ICFTU is not to be held responsible for anything you do, but consult them before doing it. With that clear, the AFL-CIO proceeded to pour $3,250,000 into the International Solidarity Fund for the current 4-month period. An additional $220,000 was provided to make up the deficit for the previous four month's activity. The AFL-CIO's original appropriation was not stated.

U. S. UNION MEMBERS FORCED TO PAY INCREASED DUES

An interesting third paragraph of the AFL-CIO's 1961 report went on to announce that the monthly assessment on each American unionist for international activity would be increased 3¢ a month for the following six to nine months, the sum total of each monthly assessment for international activity not to exceed 18¢ per month on each of the 13,500,000 members of the AFL-CIO.

Figured at the top rate of an 18¢ assessment per month on each of the 13,500,000 members of the AFL-CIO, this would provide an additional $2,430,000 a month, or $21,870,000 for the nine-month period approved. It is not going to be easy for the Portuguese to oppose an "Angola Workers' Union" backed by that kind of money!

Herbert Tulaz, of West Germany's heavily Communist-infiltrated member union, was elected Secretary General in charge of co-ordination of union activity in the field of "Labor education" (Read "brainwashing").

It was agreed that the ICFTU's July, 1962, meeting will be held in West Berlin, to identify Labor in the popular mind as the valid opponent of Communism -- and as such, above attack. Under such a set-up anyone who questions the Labor appropriations of a Mr. Reuther who, in 1933, ended a letter with, "Yours for a Soviet America," could be branded as a Fascist or Communist.

Such a camouflage will render sacred and untouchable Mr. Lovestone's Algerian interventions "to assure peace," even though Western Europe and America's last vestige of prestige and leadership will go up in the holocaust now deemed certain to follow Algerian independence by a matter of months. The economic and psychological effects of the loss of the last foothold in North Africa will hit Europe along with some 800,000 Europeans and about a million fleeing Moslems.

Realization that this holocaust was not necessary and that the money of American Labor caused it will come on the next wave. By that time it will be too late. If anything can be done, only the American people can do it.

This is the story of Labor diplomacy in action. Every loss of Western position since World War II has been caused or hastened by it.

Thus it is seen that, in effect, a portion of the union dues paid

by each of the 13,500,000 members of the AFL-CIO has been used to finance activities that carry out the aims of International Communism to stir up agitation in Africa and drive a wedge between the United States and the free world.

The final goal of such activities is an America, stripped of all friends overseas, and ripe for take-over by the Labor-Socialist-Internationalists who would then be able to establish the Socialist World Government for which they have so long planned.

PUBLISHER'S EPILOG

So vast is the international network of revolutionary activities of the AFL-CIO and so detrimental to the prestige of the United States are these activities, which are aided and abetted by the U. S. State Department, that only a Congressional inquiry into the State Department can expose and put an end to the meddling of the AFL-CIO in the foreign affairs of this nation.

The only counterforce to the enormous power wielded by Big Labor is the people of the United States, as represented by Congress. Not only has Big Labor infiltrated the U. S. State Department, but, to all intents and purposes, operates its own State Department for the purpose of supervising, financing and organizing Socialist revolutions within the countries or colonies of our Allies.

In order to put a halt to the AFL-CIO's international activities which are contrary to the best interests of the United States, The Conservative Society of America urges a complete investigation of the super-secret Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which Mr. du Berrier points out maintains a strange cooperation with the Labor agitators sent abroad, and also a Congressional investigation of the U. S. State Department itself which fosters these revolutionary activities.

On January 18, 1962, Congressman Richard Roudebush, Republican of Indiana, introduced House Resolution No. 512, calling for a sweeping investigation of the State Department.

In introducing his resolution, Congressman Roudebush stated:

> "The responsibility for the American response to Communism lies with our Department of State. There has been open and honest criticism from many segments of our population, questioning the wisdom of this department in bringing the full American capability into action against our greatest foe in history....It appears that a close scrutiny of State Department planning and personnel is in order with the aim of insuring that the best interests of America is obtained at all times in the continuing struggle with our Communist enemies."

The Roudebush Resolution would authorize the House Foreign Affairs Committee to "conduct a full and complete investigation and

study of the policy-making procedures, methods of assessing foreign developments, and personnel practices of the Department of State.''

Because the revolutionary activities of the AFL-CIO have been condoned, and in some cases furthered, by both the Republican and the Democrat parties, tremendous opposition to this resolution can be expected from the Liberal-Socialists in both parties.

If you wish to protest the Communist-appeasing policies of the State Department, The Conservative Society of America urges that you immediately write your Congressman, urging that he support the Roudebush resolution to investigate the State Department.

The aim of The CSA is to restore the two-party system to the United States; to give the voter a choice between Liberal-New Deal-Socialist-Communist policies on the one hand, and Conservative-Constitutional-Free Enterprise-Anti-Communist policies on the other. The Conservative Society of America believes that the only way to stop the trend toward Socialism and Communism in the United States, and toward Socialism and appeasement of Communism, is to defeat those Members of Congress who have been voting for policies which promote Socialism and Centralism.

The Advisory Board of The CSA consists of a number of outstanding Conservatives, such as Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughy, Hon. J. Bracken Lee, former Governor of Utah and present Mayor of Salt Lake City, E. Merrill Root, author of ''Collectivism on the Campus,'' and others.

The Conservative Society of America, in January, 1962, published The CSA Voting Index, which shows how your Congressman and two Senators voted on key issues in the 1961 Congress. If you wish additional information about The Conservative Society of America, please write:

THE CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF AMERICA
P. O. Box 4254
New Orleans 18, Louisiana